THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1830. NO. 92.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia.
GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf. *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie, *per cent.*	1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles;
Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at
NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5¼ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 4, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general
Commission Business,
and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - - -	9
4d, - - -	8
5d, - - -	7½
6d, - - -	6¾
8d, - - -	6¼
10d, - - -	6
12d, - - -	6
16d, - - -	6
20d, - - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.: 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.
P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:
Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish: and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

FLAX-SEED.—The highest price will be paid, at all times, IN CASH, for good Flax-Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse.
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
August 3—3t. *No. 84 Front Street.*

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—Just received by the subscribers, No. 19 of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, edited by and under the auspices of the Kappa Lamda association of the U. States.

☞ Physicians of the West are respectfully invited to call and examine this publication.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
August 3—2 No. 95 Market street.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute, held at the Washington Coffee House, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected.
President—Rev. Robert Bruce.
Treasurer—Mr. John Snyder.
Secretary—Mr. Thomas Bakewell.
Managers—Messrs. S. R. Johnston, O. Newton, James Patterson, Jr. Thomas Hazleton, J. Arthurs, F. A. Bemis, Lewis Peterson, Mark Stackhouse, S. Roseburg. Pittsburgh, August 3, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,000		2,000
1		1,048		1,048
4		1,000		4,000
4		400		1,600
5		300		1,500
5		200		1,500
11		150		1,650
50		100		5,000
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
51		20		1,020
102		12		2,224
1581		8		1,2648
11474		4		45,900

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $102,660

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. August 3, 1830.

Prime Flock of Sheep.

THE celebrated flock of FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, consisting of about 2,500, recently owned by *W. R. Dickinson*, Esq. will be offered for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 10th day of September next, at *Steubenville*, Ohio. This flock, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, will be sold entire, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms CASH.
D. L. COLLIER, Trustee.
July 9, 1830—7ti.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.
HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]
Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw.*
July 9, 1830—7t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.
CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and is in good credit. Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

CHEAP CALICOES,
Muslins, Razors, Cherry Bounce, &c

JUST received 3500 yards of cheap Calicoes; bleached and unbleached Muslins, &c. On hand, a very elegant assortment of Queens-ware, China, and Glass-ware. An elegant supply of Razors, single or in cases; elegant boxes with cases of razors, and every article for shaving in them, at $1 50 to $2 50, each box. Also, a good assortment of Pen-knives, Beads, Shoes and Stockings; Family Bibles; School Books; *Lives of the Signers of Independence*, with the Declaration and original signatures; 5000 valuable Receipts; Indian Wars, and a variety of cheap books. A good assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, by retail, and the very best, and cheap. Domestic Wine and old *Cherry Bounce* of an excellent quality; good dried peaches, together with a great variety of goods, to be sold low for Cash.
ISAAC HARRIS.
July 30, 1830.—3t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO MY HEART.

O soothe, my heart, where wouldst thou rove?
Return once more to me;
From treacherous hope, and faithless love,
O wilt thou ne'er be free?
How oft, on smooth, inviting seas,
With thee I've launch'd away,
Before a gentle morning breeze,
But tempests closed the day.

Through flowery mead, or thorny grove,
O'er barren, dreary wild,
I follow'd still thy fancied love,
That long sought, wandering child:
Down slippery steeps, where thousands sink,
For thee I ventured low;
Or if 'twas on the tottering brink,
I ne'er refus'd to go.

But whither has that phantom flown?
Where now's thy promised joy?
Those dear delusions all are gone,
Thy gold is all alloy.
'Tis thus thy dreams of earthly bliss
Have ever burst away;
Oh ever thus loves rapturous kiss
Has lured thee to betray!

Then welcome, weary wanderer, yet,
To this unchanging breast;
Thy locks with evening dews are wet,
And all thy powers depress'd;
No more through folly's mazes roam,
In quest of vain delight,
For if at morn thou find a home,
'Twill vanish ere 'tis night.

Those fragile flowers of transient love
Are all unworthy thee;
The genial bliss lies far above
The brightest skies they see.
'Tis vain to hope for heavenly light
Where tapers only shine,
And life were still a dreary night,
Without that ray divine.

OSWALD.

MY AIN WIFE.—Selected.

I wadna gie my ain wife
For ony wife I see;
I wadna gie my ain wife
For ony wife I see:
A bonnier yet I've never seen,
A better canna be—
I wadna gie my ain wife,
For ony wife I see!

O couthie is my ingle cheek,
An' cheerie is my Jean;
I never see her angry look,
Nor hear her word on ane.
She's guid wi' a' the neebors roun,
An' aye guid wi' me—
I wadna gie my ain wife
For ony wife I see!

An' O her looks sae kindlie,
They melt my heart outright,
When o'er the baby at her breast
She hangs wi' fond delight;
She looks intil its bonnie face,
An' syne looks to me—
I wadna gie my ain wife
For ony wife I see!

THE WEATHER.

It's far in June—the last of June—
The month of Leaves and Roses—
And pleasant light should meet the eye,
And pleasant smile the roses;
They say that time is on the wing,
And on the Autumn gaining,
But who would know it, when it is
Perpetually raining.

I got my summer pantaloons
A month ago a Monday,
And I have never had a chance
To sport 'em even one day.
It's time for all the pleasant things,
For walking, riding, training,
But there is nothing in the world
But raining, raining, raining.

There's Jane has staid at home, until
She's white as an Albino,
And simple Sue is in a fret
To wear her Navarino,
"The wash" is smoking in the tub,
The cambric muslins staining,
And human nature's in the dumps
With raining, raining, raining.

The weathercock has rusted East,
The blue sky is forgotten,
The earth's a saturated sponge,
And vegetation's rotten.
I hate to see the "darkest side,"
I hate to be complaining,
But hang me if my temper stands
This raining, raining, raining.

SYMPATHY.—By Bishop Heber.

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

'O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!'
'O never was maid so deserted before!'
'From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!'

They search'd for an eddy that suited the deed—
But here was a bramble, and there was a weed;
'How tiresome it is!' said the fair, with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight,
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
'One mournful embrace!' sobb'd the youth, ere we [die:'
So kissing and crying kept company.

'O had I but lov'd such an angel as you!'
'O had but my swain been a quarter as true!'
'To miss such perfection how blinded was I!'
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
—'The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns we may easily die—
Till then let us sorrow in company.'

Miscellany.

A COCK IN A CUPBOARD.

I remember passing a winter's night in a very strange manner. When I was about 18 years old, being quartered near a country village, I bought a fine game cock, not to fight but to keep. He was as fine a feathered biped as ever strutted on a pair of legs. I had him carried home, where he and I arrived about five o'clock, on a winter's evening. It so happened, that another youth and myself were obliged for a time to occupy one small sleeping apartment. I had a full-sized bed in it: my companion occupied a small travelling bed, which fitted him like a coffin folded up into a portmanteau in the day, and was laid out at night by his servant. No sooner had I arrived than I was summoned to dinner; but what must I do with Chanticleer? I was puzzled; so I put him, *pro tempore*, into a dark wooden cupboard, close to the floor, among a parcel of old shoes and coats and pans, and shut the door. Chanticleer, no doubt, made the best of his quarters, and went to roost. I went off to dinner, and, in the hurry and bustle of a party, forgot the cock as completely as if he had never existed.

Now it so happened, that my friend's little bed was planted with the pillow end close to this same cupboard, the sleeper's ear almost touching the key hole, the cupboard not being bigger than a good-sized box. About twelve o'clock I came home, got into my bed, and fell fast asleep, still unconscious of Chanticleer and all that was to ensue. My friend had been fast snoring in the arms of Morpheus for an hour gone.

How long I slept I cannot tell, but I was startled with a lengthened roar, which made me think some horrid convulsion of nature was taking place in the whole country. All aghast and half asleep, I listened, and presently was made fully aware of what had taken place, and would be persisted in; for these birds, be it known, crow full twenty minutes at a stretch, quarter minute time. I thought it quite unnecessary to awaken my friend, since to sleep was impossible.

"The cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn
No more shall rouse him from his lowly bed."

These lines do not apply to my friend. On went the cock, yelling, at short, stated intervals, more like a horse neighing than any other noise I know. The cock was not aware, that my friend's ear was only half an inch distant from his own beak. Nor was he aware, that the cupboard door acted as a perfect sounding-board. So on he went roaring his orisons in a style which set the furniture in the room into a state of tumult. I beg the reader will not fancy that which was not the case: the crow was not an abrupt, short, deep crow; there was nothing guttural in it; it was quite the reverse of the Tyrolese minstrels; every crotchet of it came from the throat, clear, angry, loud, and above all, long, very long. Presently I heard manifest proofs of uneasiness from the tenant in the truckle-bed. On went the bugle, again and again repeated. At last I heard a voice cry, "Oh Lord, what is that?" The cock was silent for a moment, till again he blew his angry pipe. "Good God! what is that horrid noise?" Again it was repeated loud enough to tear down the house. I could bear it no longer; the desire to laugh was insupportable; so I crammed the bolster into my mouth. The cock continued his matins: my friend struggled with the horrid annoyance, and also with sleep, till at last Chanticleer, by one violent effort, upset a pan, upon which, no doubt, he was perched. This compound clamor raised my friend upon his legs. In a dreadful rage, mixed with amazement and curiosity, he flew to the tinder-box, to strike a light.—When I saw the expression of his face, puffing at the match and cursing the cock at the same instant, it was insufferably comic; but it would require ribs of steel not to explode with laughter when his question to me of "Oh dear, dear, what is this noise?" was drowned by a yell from Chanticleer; and to see his look, when, after allowing the cock fully to finish, I replied, as if waking from a deep sleep, "What noise do you mean?" At last wearied with laughter, I told him all—showing him where the hero was deposited. Instantly he removed his bed. Determined upon vengeance, he opened the cupboard door, which was no sooner done than the terrified animal battered out the light with his wings, and escaped into some corner of the room. The candle was lost; so down lay my friend, grumbling. At break of day, Chanticleer again commenced, but he was quickly assailed with boots and shoes, and all kinds of missiles, from both beds, which silenced him till breakfast. Such a night of restlessness and fun I never did pass before; and I fear never shall again—it is not often that one gets so hearty and innocent a laugh, although, to be sure, my friend and Chanticleer were sufferers.

GALLUS.

LONDON POST OFFICE.

The following extracts from the evidence of Sir Francis Freeling, before the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, will be read with interest. It affords an opportunity of forming some idea of the immense operations and subdivisions of labor necessary in conducting the business of such a Post Office as that of London.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

"Will you have the goodness to trace a letter from its being put into a receiving house in London to its being delivered in the country?"—If it is put in at any distant receiving house, it is there stamped and put into a bag, that bag not being accessible to any individual until it comes to the Post Office. Those bags are called for by the letter-carriers, who deposite some of them in sacks, which are put into carts, employed for the purpose of saving time, in order to bring them to the Office so much the earlier; others are brought in great sacks by the letter-carriers on foot. The bags are opened by persons appointed for the purpose, and the letters are then thrown into great baskets, in which they are brought to the place where they are to be stamped. The stamping is done by messengers, or by letter-carriers; and, as they are stamped, one letter is put into a sort of box, which is to go for one hundred; and so it is that we arrive at something like the number of letters that are put into the Post Office in an evening.

There are four or five stamping tables; and sometimes three or four, sometimes more, persons are employed at each table. As soon as the letters are stamped, they are taken away to be assorted into eighteen or twenty divisions, upon tables which correspond with what we call the roads, from which those letters are to be sent; the individual at No. 1, or 4, or 10, as the case may be, comes exactly to his table, and takes from the corresponding number the letters which have been assorted in the manner I have described. This is done by a higher gradation of sorters. There are a certain number of individuals assigned to a road; they take the letters to the road, and there they are assorted for the different places along the line of that road. When the individual has got the letters to his proper road, he begins with marking them with the rates of postage: after that they are put into the box which bears the name of the post town to which they are to be conveyed.—When all the letters are assorted, it is his duty to tell up the whole in each box, in order to tell what sum the post master in the country is to debited with; after that comes the process of tying them up in bundles, and putting them into bags, and sealing them. The bags are then put, according to a certain order, into large sacks belonging to the roads: for instance, the Carlisle bag would be put at the bottom of what we call the Carlisle sack, next to that of Penrith, then Appleby, and then Brough, and so on. The sacks are then delivered to the guard, and he becomes from that moment responsible for their security. As he comes to each place, the bag belonging to the place is taken out: he delivers it to the postmaster, with all the bye-bags he may have to deliver, and takes up the bags which it is necessary he should have from that town for the different towns through which the mail coach passes.

"Will you have the goodness to trace a letter, put in in the country, to its delivery in London?"—It is dropped into the receiving box at the Post Office of the town from which it is intended to be sent; it is stamped and taxed there by the post master or the persons employed by him, all of whom take the oath of office; it is entered in his bill exactly in the same manner as is done in London; it is enclosed in a bag, which is sealed, delivered to the guard, put into his sack, and conveyed by the mail coach to London. Having got to London, the bags are opened, the letters are told over, and more particularly the paid letters, because the post master in the country receiving so much money for paid letters, it is very necessary that we should see that he has put down the right amount. After the letters have been examined and stamped, they are distributed into fourteen divisions, twelve for the inland letter-carriers, one for the window or alphabet, and one for the Two-Penny Post. Each of these twelve divisions is then subdivided into walks, (one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nineteen in number.) They are then placed before six clerks, called tellers, who charge the amounts against the respective letter-carriers. The amount against each walk is entered in a book, and stated in a docket, which is delivered to another clerk, called the check-clerk, who always enters it in his book. The letter carriers then tell the letters, and report the amount they make to the check-clerk.—If it agrees with the amount of the docket he has received from the telling-clerk, the docket is handed to the letter-carrier for signature, and returned again to the check-clerk, and the amount is thus established against the letter carrier. If it disagree, after a second telling by the letter-carrier, the President selects a clerk from another part of the office to re-tell the letters, and decide which is right. The President frequently re-tells the letters himself. The telling-clerks, to prevent collusion with the letter-carriers, are changed almost every day.

"Will you have the goodness now to trace the foreign letters?"—They are deposited in the receiving houses, and come up in sealed bags, just the same as the others. When a foreign letter is put into a Post Office in the country, it is tendered at the window of the Post Office in the country, and paid for. It then comes up in what is called the paid bill to London, and it is transferred to the Foreign Office; it becomes virtually a frank, as it forms no part of the charge on the Foreign Office. The bags are made up in the Foreign Office by nearly the same process as in the Inland Office, only of course on a smaller scale.

"Having gone through the direct communication, will you describe how letters are conveyed and checked in going through the line of cross communication?"—I will take the instance of Nottingham and Derby. The post master of Nottingham who sends the letters away, not only inserts the amount in the bill which accompanies those letters, but he keeps a voucher, which is transmitted monthly to the Bye and Cross Road Office, in which the amount charged on Derby is inserted, with the day, in the column. The post master at Derby, when he receives those letters, puts down the amount on what is called the received side of his voucher. The voucher from Nottingham, and also that from Derby, are transmitted to the Bye and Cross Road Letter Office; they are there examined to see whether they agree; if they do agree, the account is received, and the deputy is debited accordingly. There must be a collusion between the two parties, of course, if there is any fraud.

"Have you not Surveyors?"—It is a part of their instruction to look to those things accurately and constantly, in traveling in the country: if there is any thing which can in the most remote degree excite their suspicion, they are to represent it immediately. In a flagrant case, the Surveyor would at once see it was his duty to take charge of the office, and he would immediately state that he had done so. Where a man is deficient in his remittances, and where it would be imprudent to leave the revenue to greater hazard, a surveyor is sent to take charge of the Office. The great security for the cross posts is the attention of the surveyors: the surveyors are officers fixed in districts; there are seven of them. There is scarcely a day in the year, in which I do not receive communications from some of them.

FERMENTATION.

The following illustration both of the process of fermentation and of its stages, is given in the third volume of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia:*—

"If some grape juice be left to itself, at the ordinary temperature of summer, it soon begins to suffer remarkable changes; the liquor becomes muddy, an internal motion takes place, the temperature perhaps rises; a bubbling noise is heard, owing to the breaking of minute air bubbles at the surface, and the whole appears not only to boil, but it tends to boil over, its bulk being swollen by the envelopement of so many air bubbles. On account of this resemblance to boiling, the process is called *fermentation*, from *fervere* to boil. Meanwhile a dense froth composed of these bubbles involved in viscid matter subsides to the bottom. At length the liquor remains tranquil, and soon after becomes transparent. The viscid matter possesses the property of exciting fermentation in certain other substances not spontaneously disposed to such a change, and hence it is called *ferment*, but commonly yest or barm. At this period it is found that the grape juice has lost its natural sweetness; the taste becomes strong, stimulating and asthmatic, and it acquires the singular property of intoxicating, which it did not before possess. In short, it has become *vinous;* it is wine; and the whole series of phenomena constitutes the *vinous fermentation.*—An *ardent* or burning tasted spirit may be now extracted from the vinous liquor, and the ardent spirit, when very strong, is called by the chemists *alcohol*. After these changes, the fermented liquor being preserved for some time, corked in bottles if weak, or partially exposed to air if strong, and the temperature being maintained at about 75 degrees, a new set of phenomena will take place. Provided the quantity is large, a hissing noise is heard, and the temperature rises perhaps 10 or 15 degrees. A little gas is given out; and the liquid exhibits an intestine but inconsiderable motion, floating shreds make their appearances, and at length partly subside and partly collect into a gelatinous cake, which continually thickens. The liquor is now transparent, the vinous flavor and the alcohol have disappeared, and the taste has become extremely sour; in short, the wine is converted into vinegar, called in Latin *acetum;* and although the obvious symptoms of fermentation are inconsiderable, the process is called the *acetous* fermentation. If vinegar be kept for a length of time, its surface becomes covered with a green mould, which constantly increases; its acidity gradually disappears; its peculiar pungent acid smell gives place to a highly disagreeable odour; and, as this last effect proceeds from the rottenness *(putredo)* of the vegetable matter present, the whole change is called the *putrefactive* fermentation."

Death of Gen. Sucre.—Letters received by the Montilla, state, that Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre had been assassinated while on his way to Pasto. If this be true, it is much to be lamented. Next to Bolivar, Gen. Sucre was the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently was 37 years old at the time of his death. He was educated at Caracas, and entered the army in 1811. From 1814 to 1817 he served in the staff. He commanded the Patriot forces at the battle of Pinchincha, on the 24th May, 1822, when 500 Spaniards were left dead on the field, and the remainder, consisting of about 3000 men, capitulated. By this event, the independence of Colombia was finally secured. In June, 1823, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot forces in Peru, on the approach of a powerful Spanish army, and soon after was invested with the supreme command. On the 9th December he gained the battle of Ayacucho, the most brilliant ever fought in South America, in which 1400 royalists were killed, 700 wounded, and 3784 taken, including 16 Generals, 16 Colonels, 68 Lieut. Colonels, and 483 officers of lower grades. This secured the independence of Peru. He afterwards liberated the provinces of Bolivia, became supreme chief, and was finally appointed by the Congress of that Republic, President for life.—He was first President of the late Constituent Congress at Bogota,—was delegated by that body as one of the Commissioners to propose friendly terms with Venezuela; and when this mission proved unsuccessful, and the Congress had closed its labors, he proceeded to the Southern Departments to appease certain disturbances which had arisen under General Flores. There, it would seem, he has met an untimely fate. His stature was rather below the middle size, his countenance sprightly, and his manners refined and pleasing.

It was also reported that two other Generals had fallen victims to assassination; but this, the letters say, was without foundation. We would gladly hope that the same might prove true in regard to the noble-minded Sucre.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The following illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history occurred on Wednesday last.—A gentleman connected with the Custom House found in a case of sugar, in the London docks, a small scorpion, measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home, and put it upon a cold plate under a glass, where the little reptile appeared to be almost torpid, but on warming the glass, it became full of life. It was then stated by a gentleman present, that he had heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a painful death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction.—To ascertain the fact, a circle of about three inches in diameter was drawn about the scorpion, and covered with cotton dipped in spirits of wine.—This being ignited, the scorpion made every possible effort to escape; but finding escape impracticable, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and, with considerable force, struck the sting into its head. It was dead in an instant.—*English paper.*

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

We are indebted to a friend at Helena, for the following outlines of the trial, during the last June term of the Circuit Court of Phillips county, Hon. James Woodson Bates presiding, of Wm. Lockhart, on an indictment for the murder of James Selby, which was recently committed on the Mississippi river, under the most aggravating circumstances.

It appears from the testimony, that Mr. Selby was a pedlar on the Mississippi, and that he had in his employment a man named Mayfield, who assisted him in working his boat. Lockhart got on board about 50 miles above Helena, for the purpose of descending the river. Having ascertained that Mr. Selby had considerable money, which he had taken in on the sales of his cargo, he formed the plan of murdering and robbing him, and, by means of threats, induced Mayfield to join him.

[It must here be noticed, that Mayfield was first arraigned on an indictment for aiding and abetting in the murder, and acquitted, and then used as a witness in the trial of Lockhart.]

Mayfield's testimony is clear and positive, as to the fact of the murder. He swore that Lockhart threw the old man [Selby] into the river, and that Selby asked him [Mayfield] to help him in: that he took hold of his hand and was helping him into the boat, when Lockhart interfered, and prevented him from doing so. The old man begged him for God's sake not to kill him; that he would give him all his money and every thing he had, if he would spare his life, so that he could once more see his wife and children. Lockhart replied with an oath—"I'll kill you, any how, for if I don't, you will have me hung for what I have done," and pushed him again into the river, and struck him three or four blows, which Mayfield thought must have been fatal to the victim. This witness was the only one who swore positively to the murder, but his testimony corresponded so well in every particular, and was corroborated by the circumstantial testimony of 35 or 40 witnesses, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the Jury, of its correctness throughout.

After the murder, Lockhart found a considerable sum of money, estimated from $800 to $1400, a small portion of which he gave to Mayfield. He then, after taking out a few trunks of goods, scuttled the boat, and sent her adrift. The boat was shortly afterwards taken up near Helena, under circumstances which led to the apprehension of Mayfield; and his confessions on the examination, led to the pursuit of Lockhart, who was a few days afterwards taken in Missouri, and brought back for trial. The jury were out but a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guilty.—*Arkansas Gazette, June 22.*

Death of Chief Justice Parker.—The Boston papers announce the sudden death of the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—He had been presiding at the special session of the Supreme Judicial Court held for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, during a week of unexampled heat. He retired to rest on Saturday night, apparently in good health and spirits. At five o'clock on Sunday morning, "it was discovered," says the Courier, "that he had suffered a paralysis, from which no medicine could relieve him." It is said that he was unable to speak, and almost entirely insensible, from the first moment of his attack, until his dissolution, which took place between the hours eleven and twelve at night. He was attended by Drs. Warren and Bigelow, who immediately pronounced his recovery hopeless. His remains were interred on Monday, at twelve o'clock, without any public funeral. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. The Boston Courier gives the following particulars of the life of this eminent magistrate.

Judge Parker was a native of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and studied law in the office of the late Judge Tudor. When admitted to the bar, he commenced his professional practice at Castine, in Maine, which was then an integral portion of Massachusetts. Afterwards he removed to Portland, and represented the district of Cumberland in the Congress of the United States for one term. He also held the office of United States Marshal for that district, for a short period. He was appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court, by Governor Strong, Jan. 28, 1806, and soon afterwards removed to Boston.—Some idea of the estimation in which his talents and firmness were then held, may be drawn from the fact that he was the presiding judge in that most important trial in December, 1806, Commonwealth vs. T. O. Selfridge—a trial which probably produced more excitement than any other which is on record since the adoption of our state Constitution. On the decease of Chief Justice Sewel, he was appointed by Gov. Strong, August 24, 1814, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a station which he continued to occupy till his decease as above stated.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned at Boston on Monday, when the event was announced. A special meeting of the Bar of Suffolk was to be held yesterday, to adopt measures expressive of their respect for the deceased. The act providing for a special term of the Supreme Judicial Court on the third day of July current, enacted that it should be holden by "three or more of the Justices of said Court." It was therefore presumed that the Salem trials would proceed this week.

Interesting to Innkeepers.—The following case, involving a point of very general importance to the public, was decided in the Justice of Peace Small Debt Court, lately. The landlord of an inn prosecuted a gentleman for the hire of a chaise from Lusselburgh to Edinburgh, which he resisted on the ground that, having taken a seat in the stage which starts from the next door from the inn, he agreed to dine with some friends at the inn, and the waiter agreed to warn him in time for the coach. This was neglected, and the gentleman ordered the chaise in question to carry him to Edinburgh, where he had an appointment, and before getting into it apprized the landlord that the hire of it would not be paid, for his seat was already paid for and lost, by the waiter's neglect to warn him in time of the coach setting off. A good deal of discussion took place; and after some communing, the Justices decided, first, that the landlord was bound by the obligation of the waiter in all matters connected with his business tending to the comfort and accommodation of his guests; second, that such an agreement as the present fell within the above description, and, if a landlord's waiter undertook to call his guest in time for a coach starting in the morning, or shortly after dinner, he was bound to fulfil it, or abide by the consequences. The pursuer urged, that no responsibility could fall upon him, as the coach did not start from his house, and that, in point of fact, the defender was tipsy. The Court, however, held that the interest of the public required that the traveler and his guest should be secured by enforcing a strict fulfilment of every such engagement, more particularly as an opposite rule might, on the one hand, be attended with great loss to the traveler or guest; and, on the other, the landlord would himself benefit by such neglect, by detaining a person longer in his house than he wished, or by forcing him to the necessity of hiring a conveyance, if his time did not admit of delay. As to the defendant being tipsy, that was an additional reason why he should have been warned in time for the coach, since he had indulged with his friends, in the security of the promise to call him in time for the coach. The claim for the chaise hire was, for the above reasons, dismissed.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We read in the newspapers, a few years since, an account of the good effects of molasses in preventing dysentery—and, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," we give it as nearly as we can recollect, for the benefit of our readers. This disorder prevailed at that time in several towns in the state of New Jersey, and a number of persons died. In one of these towns where an academy was located, consisting of about 100 pupils of both sexes, the instructer and instructress directed that a cup of molasses should be taken daily by each of the scholars, as long as the dysentery prevailed, by which means not one of their pupils was affected by the disorder.—*Salem Obs.*

Sacrifice of Property.—We are informed that all the real and personal estate of the Saco Manufacturing Company, at Saco, Me. was lately sold for sixty thousand six hundred dollars. It is but a few years since this company gave about fifty thousand dollars for Cutt's Island, upon which their property was situated; since which their improvements, with the natural advantages of the Island for manufacturing, have made the site of almost incalculable value. The water power is estimated, by a competent engineer, to be of sufficient volume and power to move the machinery of forty-eight cotton factories, of four thousand spindles each. The island contains about twenty-seven acres of land, and the fall of water is thirty-four and half feet.

The property, sold for the sum above mentioned, consisted of the Island with all the water privileges, a canal eight hundred feet long, which cost $17,000, two bridges, two wharves, one saw mill, one rolling and slitting mill, one grist mill, one nail factory, one machine shop, one furnace building, fourteen three story brick dwelling houses, eleven wooden do., two large mansion houses, several stores, barns, and quantities of bricks, timber, boards, sand, &c., besides some land and improvements in the adjoining towns.

Although there has been a vast sacrifice of property, it must be remembered that a portion of the land was covered with the ruins of the factories and houses which were lately destroyed by fire, the insurance of which amounted to a considerable sum.—*Boston Gazette.*

Canal Navigation.—On Friday last, the steam boat Lady of the Lake, Captain Wheeler, left the harbor of Norfolk on her first trip to the river Roanoke, by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. She is intended to be employed in towing through the whole route of the canal from Norfolk to Weldon, North Carolina, and is purposely constructed for this kind of navigation, having the paddles in the stern to prevent too great a commotion in the water, and to reduce the breadth of the vessel, to suit the dimensions of the Locks. The president and three directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, proceeded in the boat through the whole length of the canal to Pasquotank river. The editor of the Norfolk Herald also accompanied them, and had an opportunity of judging from his own observation of the practicability of the project. He states that the result of the experiment entirely satisfied the Directors that a steam boat, on the plan of the Lady of the Lake, is less liable to injure the banks by the agitation of the water which the paddles produce, than a vessel propelled by sails, moving with the same velocity; and is not more injurious to them than an ordinary tow boat.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The *African Repository* for July contains many evidences of the increasing friendly disposition of many parts of the country towards the proposed objects of the American Colonization Society. At Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d May, the Rev. Daniel P. Bestor delivered a short and impressive address before the La Grange Colonization Society, some extracts from which are published in the Repository. The first annual meeting of the New York State Colonization Society was held in Albany on the 2d April at which it was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature of that State to "aid in the removal of that portion of the free black population, desirous to remove to Africa by enacting a law which shall appropriate a sum of money towards it annually for ten years."—The efforts of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have been very efficient; the Society has despatched two vessels to the colony, one with 58 and the other 70 emigrants, at a cost to the Society of $3214 22. It is intended to despatch another vessel as soon as the requisite funds can be raised. Besides numerous extracts of letters from friends of the society in different sections of the Union, we observe the proceedings of the Female African Society of Hartford, Connecticut, at the first annual meeting held on the 5th inst. An eloquent address was delivered by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, the Secretary. The contributions to the American Colonization Society, from the 28th June, to the 16th July, 1830, including the collections taken up in the different churches, amounted to the sum of $2,733 15 cts. It is also stated that Charles Tappin, Esq. of Boston, has sent out fifty reams of fine paper to Liberia, for the use of the Colonial Journal.—*Poulson.*

Caution.—Mr. Murray, the Lecturer on Chemistry, has requested public attention to the dangerous practice of cleansing glass bottles with lead shot, and leaving a quantity of the shot in the bottom of the bottles so cleansed, the latter a very common occurrence. Many persons probably are not aware, that arsenic is used in large proportions in making what is termed the patent shot—never, we believe, less than one pound of arsenic, to a cwt. of lead, and almost always certainly in larger quantities, to make the shot drop round: where shot so made are left in the bottom of the bottle, and it is filled with cider or perry, the liquor acting rapidly on the lead, also takes up the arsenic or solution, and the unfortunate partaker of the beverage unconsciously swallows a mixture of two violent and dangerous poisons, to the derangement of his health; and on more than one occasion, death has ensued from the circumstance. Mr. Murray once suffered severely from drinking perry, in which he detected arsenic; on inspecting the bottle, he found a quantity of shot fast in the bottom of it, and he sent specimens of some shot he also found last week in a bottle of perry, all nearly dissolved by the action of the liquor.—In what is termed the patent bottle, the shot cannot stick, and such only ought to be appropriated for cider or perry—but when the common bottles are used, they should be cleansed either with small cast iron nails, or gravel stones; or if lead shot must be employed, particular care ought to be taken not to leave a single shot in the bottles, for the reason stated.—*London paper.*

Lenox, (Mass.) July 22.—Fire.—On Sunday evening last, between ten and eleven o'clock, the barn of Mr. John Frink, Jr. of Stockbridge, with all its contents were utterly consumed. The fire was discovered at a quarter before 11, and in one hour and twenty minutes, this edifice, which was the most spacious and complete in the county of Berkshire and which had only been occupied a few weeks, was levelled with the ground.

It was a dreadful aggravation of this scene which the spectators must all have deeply felt, but which it is impossible to describe, that there were, when the flames were discovered, *seventeen horses*, fastened in their stalls, and enveloped in the flames. There was an attempt to rescue some of them, but at the first opening of the door, the fire which covered the whole mow of hay, burst out in a column which it would have been death to meet, and the feeling of impotence was rendered dreadfully oppressed by the fury and agony of these poor creatures thus doomed to suffering and death. The loss which Mr. Frink has sustained, is very great, and according to the best estimate we can make, does not fall a cent short of $3,600. By some persons it is estimated at more.

Signs in Ohio.—In the first Congressional District, in Ohio, the Jackson party had a meeting, and nominated Mr. D. Wade, who had heretofore supported Gen. Jackson, as a suitable person to represent that district in Congress. A committee of six was appointed, at the meeting, to advise Mr. Wade of his nomination, and to address the voters of the district in his behalf. But Mr. Wade in reply to the note of the committee, informs them that his sentiments with regard to the propriety of re-electing Gen. Jackson, have undergone a change since the last session of Congress, and that he cannot consistently with his present opinions accept of a nomination on the ground of his being a supporter of the Hero. Mr. Wade goes at length into the reasons which had induced him heretofore to support Gen. Jackson. He had been firmly persuaded, not from what was said by the politicians, but from Jackson's own votes, while a senator, that the latter was a friend to the American System and to Internal Improvement. As the basis of this faith, Mr. W. arrays the votes of Gen. Jackson on SEVEN different bills, during the short time of his senatorial career, all seeming to prove him a decided friend to Internal Improvement.—But, adds Mr. Wade, "the acts of the President during the last session, have convinced me that he is now essentially opposed to the system of Internal Improvement, and I have my doubts whether the destruction of the Tariff will not follow." Under these circumstances, and having always been a supporter of measures rather than men, Mr. W. observes that he "cannot feel that the interests of the States would be promoted by the re-election of Gen. Jackson." This is delicately expressed, as coming from a late strenuous supporter, and leaves the inference sufficiently strong that Mr. Wade "feels" that the Hero ought not to be re-elected. It is a very prevalent feeling, and every day becoming more and more so.—*Balt. Pat.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
s. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3 a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2½a3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75†	Lard,	4½ a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6½
Copperas	3½ a 3½†	4d	8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a14½†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½*	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87 †	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11 a 12
hatcheled.	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb	new [illegible]
mack'l	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a [illegible]
rye	31a33½	Salt,	[illegible]
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00*	Spades & shovels	$9a11
Bottles, porter grace	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½	keg, lb.	5 a 10c†
½ do.	1½	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	75 a 8	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1,50a1,4§
green	5	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½ a 2½	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun.	$80a85	new	21a22
rolled	100	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30	1 4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00 a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50 a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50 a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½ a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½ a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75 a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25 a 75
Bordering, do.	12½ a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25 a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.	25

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,*' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,
Joseph Jenkinson,
Robert Menha,
E. G. Nelson,
John Phillips,
Andrew Beggs,
George Dobbs,
James Stuart,
Archibald Shaw,
David Glenn,
Isaac Rhoads,
F. S. Byrne,
A. Westervelt,
Nath. Whiston,
John W. Kane,
John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo

FIFTY-SIX LOTS.

I WILL SELL Fifty-Six large Building Lots, laid off on my ground adjacent to the residence of the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. Sixteen of these lots are 49 feet in front by 200 feet in depth; four are 60 feet by 196, and thirty-six are 40 feet by 196—Each lot has a street in front, and a twenty feet alley in the rear. The title is unquestionable, and terms are extremely favorable as to credit and price. No lots in the vicinity of this city have been offered so low. Such as remain unsold on the first day of September next, will then be disposed of at Public Auction, on the ground. For particulars apply to M'Donald & Colwell, Attorneys at Law, Front street, near Market, by whom a plan of the lots will be shown.

JAMES GRAY, Grant Street.
Pittsburgh, July 23—w3t.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, complete in one volume.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street, the Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with an Account of his Life and Writings, Stereotyped from the Paris edition, edited by Washington Irving. Complete in 1 volume. 8vo

Likewise for sale as above, the Works of Byron, Scott, and Moore, each complete in 1 volume.

August 3—2t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1830.

☞On motion of George Selden, Esq., E. W. Withington was admitted to practise, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the Courts of Allegheny county. August 3.

☞On motion of George Selden, Esq., Thomas Livingston was admitted to practise, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the several Courts of this county. August 3.

Algiers.—Our readers will perceive that the French army have effected a landing, a few miles to the west of this den of pirates. They have thus, no doubt, overcome the greatest difficulty which they had reason to anticipate. The next intelligence we receive from the French army, will probably contain an account of their entrance into the city of Algiers.

We sincerely hope that their design is to colonize it, and we trust that no circumstance will occur to frustrate this intention. Besides the direct beneficial effects which we may expect to flow from the expulsion of the present occupants of that country, we may also hope much from its ultimate influence upon the whole population of Africa. With the English colony at the Cape of Good Hope on the south, Sierra Leone and Liberia on the west, the French at Algiers on the north, and the improving condition of Egypt on the east, we may confidently expect that civilization would rapidly penetrate to the very centre of unfortunate, ill-fated Africa.

Disputes about Trifles, *settled*.—In a late paper, the editor of the Statesman expressed the opinion that we had been very facetious, and asserted that the account which we had given of the *convention of three*, at Butler, was *untrue*. In our reply, we declared that we had *not* been very facetious, and protested that our account was *true*, and Mr. Butler's contradiction *untrue*. Here two issues were formed—the first as to our *title to facetiousness;* the other as to Mr. Butler's *character for truth*. Trifling matters, indeed, to dispute about!

In the Statesman of Wednesday last, the editor retracts the opinion formerly expressed, agrees that we were *not* facetious, and suffers judgment by default upon the issue as to his *veracity*. Thus it is settled that the *effusions* of the editor of the Gazette are too *plain* to excite laughter, and the *assertions* of the editor of the Statesman too *cheap* to gain belief—so that, hereafter, when we wish to create a laugh among our patrons, we must rely upon the wit of others; and when the editor of the Statesman wishes to obtain the confidence of his readers, *he must accompany his editorial articles with the certificate of a credible witness.*

Mr. Peterson's Statement.—In this day's paper, our readers will find a letter from Mr. Lewis Peterson, giving a very full account of the proceedings of the convention, composed of two delegates and an *interloper*, which *pretended* to represent the views and wishes of the *working men* of *four counties*, and which nominated *two* candidates for Congress. After a careful examination of this letter, we find that it conforms, in every particular, with the account which we gave of this convention some time ago.

We also publish the statements of *the two delegates*, Messrs. Adams and Logan, in justification of their decision in favor of Mr. Butler, which is entirely consistent with our account. It contains one assertion which we did not *know* to be correct, although we *believed* it to be so—that Mr. Peterson nominated Mr. Gallagher, as a substitute for Mr. Mr. M'Knight.

We are not surprised that Messrs. Peterson and Gallagher are mortified with the proceedings at Butler. The latter gentlemen was really placed in a most ridiculous position, if he went all the way to Butler with the intention of filling the honorable post of a delegate.

To Messrs. A. Murphy, Chairman, Wm. M'Clure and John B. Butler, Secretaries, and the gentlemen composing the meeting of delegates at the court-house, on the 3d of July, 1830.

Having had the honor of being appointed a delegate from your body, in conjunction with Mr. John M'Knight, to represent your wishes at a convention of delegates from Armstrong, Butler, and Beaver, and having special instructions from you to support Gen. R. T. Stewart, to represent the county of Allegheny in Congress, in conjunction with any one the convention should agree upon to represent the counties of Armstrong, Butler and Beaver:

Having accepted the appointment under those instructions, I attended at the borough of Butler, on the 22d inst. which was the day appointed by the Beaver Delegates. Mr. M'Knight my associate, finding it very inconvenient to attend on that day, did not appear; consequently there was but three duly authorized delegates to act.

The Beaver delegation arrived about 1 o'clock, and about 3 o'clock, after their being drilled by John B. Butler and Robert Burke, the latter gentlemen came to the tavern where I put up, and stated that delegates from Beaver had arrived, and that they were tired, and would be glad to see me. Accordingly, I waited on the gentlemen at their quarters. Immediately I discovered John B. Butler in the room; he finding that I had arrived, called one of the gentlemen out and gave him his lesson: immediately after, they came into the room again. It was requested by them that we proceed to business; a private room was procured, and we were introduced into it. John B. Butler introduced himself into the room. As soon as a chairman and secretary were appointed, John B. Butler rose and read a paper signed by a number; among them was Judge Riddle, Judge Shaler, and Judge Pentland, praying that the convention would admit John B. Butler, as an associate of mine, from Allegheny county, to represent the working men. This paper being read, I rose and stated to the convention, that I objected to Mr. Butler's admission, on the following grounds: that Mr. B. had expressed himself, to me that he would do every thing he could do in opposition to the nomination made at the court-house, where he was secretary, and where he participated in my appointment to represent the convention at Butler, with special instructions to support Gen. R. T. Stewart: that Mr. Butler had not been appointed at the court-house by the delegates, and that Judge Riddle, Judge Shaler, and Judge Pentland, had never attended any of the working men's meetings, nor participated with us on the occasion.

The gentlemen delegates from Beaver admitted Mr. Butler as a delegate from Allegheny. I then informed the meeting, that I could not serve in conjunction with Mr. Butler, and should leave them and protest against their proceedings.

I must here beg leave to state, that Mr. Butler called on Mr. M'Knight to appoint him in his stead once or twice, and also got a friend of his to call on Mr. M'K. to appoint him if he did not go. Mr. M'Knight refused to do so every time he was called on. Mr. Butler stated to some of the gentlemen that Mr. M'Knight wished him to go, and on this statement some of them signed the petition. Mr Butler gets up this paper with the three Judges: this made his case sure, having the judges on his side. Then it was necessary to bribe or pay the jury to insure the verdict. This done, Walter Forward was nominated, and the bribe or pay to the jury was John R. Shannon. So, gentlemen, you can judge how far John B. Butler is to be trusted.

LEWIS PETERSON.

From the Beaver Republican.

Mr. Henry, in the last Argus, has attempted to lessen the respectability of the nomination, made by the convention of the working men, at Butler, on the 22d July, by reproaching its members without cause, and accusing them with measures which never were transacted, and of which he had no evidence, and consequently could have no knowledge. The undersigned were appointed delegates to that convention, by a meeting regularly convened for that purpose, and being conscious of having discharged that duty, with the approbation of their constituents, feel themselves bound to refute error and misrepresentation by giving a brief narrative of the facts on that occasion.

In conformity to previous notice, *Mr. Peterson, a delegate from Allegheny, and the undersigned from Beaver, appeared and produced their credentials; the meeting was opened by calling Mr. Adams to the chair, and Mr. Peterson, secretary.* It happened that Mr. M'Knight, also a delegate in conjunction with Mr. Peterson, was not in attendance.

A motion was made by Mr. Peterson to fill the vacancy by admitting Mr. Gallagher, a gentleman who accompanied him from Pittsburgh. Mr. Butler was also named, and submitted to the consideration of the convention, for a seat. In deciding this question, the relative claims of both the applicants were duly considered; and it having appeared that Mr. Butler was a distinguished advocate of the interests of the working men, was an active member of the convention by which the delegates were selected, and came strongly recommended by twenty respectable citizens of Allegheny county, with many of whom we had the honor of an acquaintance.

The following is a copy of the letter recommending Mr. Butler to the consideration of the delegates, for a seat in the convention:—

Pittsburgh, July 21st, 1830.

To the delegates appointed, to meet in Butler, to form a Congressional Ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny.

Gentlemen:—The Delegate Convention which assembled in this city, on the third of July last, appointed Messrs. John M'Knight and Lewis Peterson to meet the Working Men's district convention at Butler, to assist in forming a congressional ticket. Mr. M'Knight has intimated that he should not attend. We therefore request, that you will accept JOHN B. BUTLER as his substitute; and in case of the absence of Mr. M'Knight, confer with Mr. B. as your associate and colleague in selecting candidates for the consideration and support of the people of the district.

Very respectfully, &c. &c.

Geo. W. Jackson,
James Shaw,
Michael Snee,
John Stewart,
John Sheriff,
Charles Shaler,
Ebenezer Kerr,
Jeremiah Webber,
James Riddle,
J. J. Carpenter,
E. G. Nelson,
Charles Plumb,
E. Pentland,
John Rippy,
W. J. Howard,
Wm. Graham, Jr.
N. B. Molineux,
S. H. Scott,
H. Tonner,
Henry Holdship.

Four of whom were represented to have been delegates with Mr. Butler, in the working men's convention. On the other hand, it did not appear that Mr. Gallagher had attended the working men's meeting, and had no other pretensions to a seat than the nomination of Mr. Peterson, one of the convention.

Who, then should have been selected, Mr. Gallagher, who did not appear to belong to the working men, or Mr. Butler, who has been identified with their primary interests, and came before the convention with such a guarantee, as we could not in justice reject? After this decision Mr. Peterson thought proper to withdraw, and Mr. Butler was appointed secretary in his stead.

BENJAMIN ADAMS,
ANDREW LOGAN.
Delegates from Beaver county.

THE REVOLUTION.

We have had wonderful blustering in S. Carolina, about the doings of that state in the revolution—and of the great things that she *will* do. It would seem as if the battles of Camden, Guilford, Ninety-Six, the Cowpens, and Eutaw, had been *wholly* fought by South Carolinians; and the present talk about "*sugar of lead*," and "*southern rhetoric at the point of the bayonet*," and hundreds of other like *blood and thunder* toasts and sayings, might make a person's hair stand on end, did he not "know a thing or two" as to the *real condition* of South Carolina---which we have no desire to speak of.

Maryland, with her line (under the late revered *Howard*) that "would bear cutting," with the true blues from little Delaware, had a great deal more to do in the battles named, than South Carolina; and the following shows the force that each state supplied for the regular army from 1775 to 1783, inclusive.

States.	*Regulars.*	*Free pop. in 1790*
New Hampshire,	12,497	141,000
Massachusetts,	67,907	475,000*
Rhode Island,	5,908	68,000
Connecticut,	31,939	235,000
New York,	17,781	319,000
New Jersey,	10,726	173,000
Pennsylvania,	25,678	431,000
Delaware,	2,386	51,000
Maryland,	13,912	216,000
Virginia,	26,678	561,000†
North Carolina,	7,263	293,000
South Carolina,	6,417	133,000
Georgia,	2,679	51,000
	231,779	

We have added the amount of free persons in the several states in 1790, as being the nearest possible approach to an exhibit of their comparative strength during the revolution. Rhode Island, with about half the free population of S. Carolina, would appear to have furnished near as many soldiers as the last named state: and Connecticut, with much *less* than half the population of Virginia, about one-sixth *more* than that state. The militia, regularly mustered into the public service, were probably about the same proportionate rates. Massachusetts furnished considerably more than one-fourth of the whole army of the revolution,‡ and, with less than half the probable free population of the four states south of the Potomac, one-third more than all these states----or 67,907 against 43,037----yet it has been a matter of serious complaint against Massachusetts, that so large a part of the pensions paid because of revolutionary services, were received by her!

We are very far from designing to cast a censure on any state, for its acts during the revolution. *Each rendered every service which its circumstances permitted—each being equally devoted.* But the south had an enemy within, which forbade such assistance to the general cause as would otherwise have been afforded; and we have only brought out the facts in reproof of the immodest, if not treasonable, sayings of the "nullifiers" of South Carolina. But as to Massachusetts, well might Mr. D. Webster, in his great speech, beautifully say—"Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts----she needs none. There she is---behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history----the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill----and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its infant voice; and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion should wound it---if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it---if folly and madness---if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary measures—shall succeed to separate it from that union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm, with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who may gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin."

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* Including Maine.

† Including Kentucky.

‡ It is probable that two-thirds of the seamen employed in public and private armed vessels during the revolution, belonged to Massachusetts---rendering services of immense importance; and, by their capture of British vessels, several times furnished indispensible supplies of military stores and munitions—as if it were *providentially*.—*Niles.*

From the National Intelligencer.

At Walterborough, in South Carolina, (a place whose name may aspire to a place in history, as the cradle of the nullifying doctrine) the Fourth of July was celebrated by a Dinner Company, which met and dissolved "in the utmost harmony."—Mr. Barnwell, the very respectable Representative of the Colleton District in Congress, was present, and replied by a speech of some length to a toast in honor of himself and his colleagues. He was very severe upon the Tariff, and quite as much so upon the President's recommendation to distribute the surplus revenue among the several States, in proportion to their representation in Congress. Of this last proposition, he says, "No scheme that could be devised could be more *iniquitous* or more fatal to our rights." This is strong language. But, strong as it is, the argument which he brings in aid is still stronger, and is in fact unanswerable.—With such just notions of some subjects, it is a melancholy thing to see that this generous Carolinian too is infected with the madness of the times, and in his toast at this dinner associated the Nullificators with the Whigs of the Revolution! Among the Volunteer Toasts, besides divers other belligerent ones, was the following, conceived in a most fratricidal spirit:

"If it shall come to the worst; if the State of South Carolina shall be compelled to draw the sword to defend her liberties, may those, no matter what may be their opinions as to the justice of her cause, who shall refuse to rally around the standard of their native State, experience the detestation that the Tories of the Revolutionary War met with."

From the National Intelligencer.

"*Going the Whole!*"—Some of the prominent prints in South Carolina still continue to publish articles disgracefully violent, indicating a criminal contempt for the Union. Among these, the Columbia Telescope and Charleston Mercury are most conspicuous. A correspondent of the latter occupies a column in that paper of the 22d ult. chiefly with arguments to show that South Carolina, and Charleston in particular, would sustain but little injury, and derive much benefit, from a *dissolution of the Union*. For example, he states as a consequence of such an event—

"Charleston becomes a *free port* instantly: will she lose by that measure? Suppose for a moment that our port is a free port—free for all nations to come and sell, and to come and buy, upon the most advantageous terms, on a duty of ten per cent. Suppose it: can you help forming the picture of our State doubling in wealth and population within 10 years? Would not Charleston, as a free port, double the value at once of every acre of land in its vicinity? Lastly, what would be the value of United States stock on the exchange of London or Amsterdam, when it was known that one of the United States had been compelled to *dissolve the partnership?* Where would be the trade of the north in such a case? No sir, the north is too wise to drive us to extremity. Their members in Congress have been so accustomed to our blustering, that they are persuaded we are too pusillanimous to act. *Once annul the tariff laws as to South Carolina, and declare the Union dissolved if they are not formally repealed or reduced to the rates of 1816, by the 1st day of March, 1831*, and my life on it, the *system of robbery* is ended, and our evils redressed. If so, most heartily shall I rejoice, and cling to a Union governed under a fair and honest construction of the Constitution; if not, the sooner we get rid of the connexion between the plunderers and the plundered, the better. The better for the State, and still more so for Charleston."

The Indian Bill.—A writer in the New York Observer of the 24th ult. says—It ought to be stated, that special efforts were made, several weeks before the debate on the Indian bill commenced, to get friends of the administration to pledge themselves to its support, as a party measure.

A member of congress, who is chairman of one of the most important committees, said to a gentleman of undoubted character, "Sir, we have *succeeded* in making the Indian subject a party measure. There may be some chicken-hearted fellows at the north, who will not stand by the party; but we shall carry the measure in both houses: and in the lower house, by a majority of, perhaps, seventeen or twenty."

[There is no doubt that this bill was passed as a "party measure"---though a large majority of the party from Pennsylvania was too "chicken-hearted" to vote for it. We happened to hear it urged upon a worthy member from that state, as such---but he said, "I will rather tomahawk the party than the Indians."]—*Niles' Register.*

A very important fact is just made known to us, which shall be often referred to with pleasure.—One house, in a certain city in the United States, has lately exported between 600 and 700 bales of fine cotton yarn, each bale weighing from 120 to 200 lbs.; and another house has issued very large orders for such yarn, for a like purpose. Here is a new mode of exporting cotton; and, in making a new market for the planters, they certainly will not object to the new shape it has taken, by which many worthy persons are fed and clothed, and rendered comfortable, through their industry.—*H. Niles.*

British trade with China.—It appears from an official statement of Thomas G. Lloyd, dated at East India House, London, May 19, 1830, that the East India Company imported from China from the year 1811 to the year 1828, both inclusive, five hundred and three millions, five hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four pounds of tea, valued at seventy millions, four hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and twenty-four pounds sterling: that during the same period the value of raw silk amounted to one million, five hundred and ninety thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight pounds sterling, and the value of Nankeen cloth to six hundred and sixty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds sterling—and that the total value of the above articles, was seventy-two millions, six hundred and eighty thousand, five hundred and forty-nine pounds sterling.

During the same period, the total amount of goods exported to China from Great Britain, including the trade of the East India Company and the Privilege trade, amounted to fourteen millions, five hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six pounds sterling, viz: East India Company's trade, £13,244,707—Privilege trade, £1,269,059---Total, £14,513,766.

The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain is reckoned at $45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls. Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The wages of the workmen employed in its different branches amount to $15,000,000.

Foreign News.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, July 29.—The packet ship Erie, Captain Funk, arrived at a late hour last night from Havre. By her we have our files of Havre papers to the 15th June, and Paris to the 14th.—*Courier.*

Paris, June 15.—We learn from Tangiers, by accounts of the 24th ult. that a Tuscan vessel, being becalmed off the shore of the province off Riff, the Moors flocked in thousands to the coast, got into their boats, boarded the ship, and took possession of her. The crew were so fortunate as to escape in their own boat.

We learn from Smyrna, that Admiral de Rigny left that port on the 5th ult. for Egina, where he expected despatches from Constantinople. The Armide frigate accompanied the Conquerant man of war. She then sailed from Toulon. There are now at Smyrna only three or four brigs of war to represent France, England, Austria and Holland. The Russians have left there but one frigate.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, June 13, mentions the re-assembling of the expedition, with the exception of two frigates, at Palma, on the 6th of June.

The Moniteur of June 15, contains the following Royal Proclamation.

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, &c.

"Frenchmen!—The last Chamber of Deputies misconstrued my intentions. I had a right to reckon upon their concurrence with me in accomplishing the good I had in contemplation—they have refused it to me! As the Father of my people, my heart was afflicted; as a King, I felt myself insulted. I pronounced the dissolution of that Chamber.

"Frenchmen—Your prosperity is my glory—your welfare is mine. At the moment when the Electoral Colleges are about to be opened at every point of my kingdom, you will listen to the voice of your king.

"To maintain the Constitutional Charter, and the institutions it has founded, has been, and ever shall be, the object of my endeavors.

"But to obtain this end, I ought to exercise freely, and cause respect to be shown to, those sacred rights that are the appanage of my crown.

"In them exists the guarantee for the public tranquillity and for your liberties. The nature of the government would be impaired (*alteree.*) if culpable attacks were to weaken my prerogatives; and I should betray my trust, were I to submit to it.

"Under the protection of this Government, France has become flourishing and free. She is indebted to it for her franchises, her credit and her industry. There is nothing which France need envy in other States, and she has nothing to aspire to but the preservation of the advantages which she enjoys.

"Rely upon the maintenance of your rights.—They are identified with my own, and I will protect them both with equal solicitude.

"Do not suffer yourselves to be misled by the language of insidious men, who are enemies to your repose. Repel all the unworthy suspicions and unfounded fears, which would shake public confidence, and might excite serious disorders.—The designs of those who propagate these alarms, whatever they may be, will miscarry before my firm and unchangeable resolution. Your security, your interests, shall not be compromised any more than your liberties. I watch with equal vigilance over the one and the other.

"Electors hasten to your Colleges. Let no reprehensible negligence deprive them of your presence! Let one sentiment animate you all—let one standard be your rallying point!

"It is your King who demands this of you; it is a Father who calls upon you.

"Fulfil your duties—I will take care to fulfil mine.

"Given at our Palace of the Tuileries, June 13, A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign.

"CHARLES."

The Moniteur likewise contains a Royal Ordonnance of June 5, by which the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges are appointed, and a list of these Presidents. This, list with the above Proclamation, occupies all the columns of the official Journal.

A postscript of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following letter from a correspondent of that paper, received by the packet ship Dover, on Tuesday:

Liverpool, June 22d, 12, M.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Sir: The only thing which absorbs the public attention here, is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning, by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch: recovery is impossible.

An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday morning, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The debarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th June, at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division Berthezene has captured nine guns and two mortars.—The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

The news, which reached Paris by telegraphic despatch, was announced by authority in the Theatre of the Opera, and created the most enthusiastic feeling. Yet strange to say, owing to the wish of the libereaux to defeat the hopes of the Ministry, the news had the effect of depressing, instead—as might naturally have been supposed---of raising the French funds.

EDW'D WILLMER.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, Liverpool.

The King had been sensibly relieved during the preceding week, but had had another relapse, and the papers concur with the foregoing letter, in representing him as extremely near the close of his reign.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to a partial reduction of the duties on sugar.

The French elections were to begin on the 23d of June. The king had addressed a proclamation to the electors, exhorting them to a performance of their duty.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Bay of Turetta Chica, June 4.

The fleet yesterday anchored in the Bay of Sili Ferach.

The whole of the army landed to-day, and now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's batteries.—The head quarters are at Tusetta Chica.

An official report is received of the landing of the French expedition on the soil of Algiers. The despatch is brief, but implies the execution of this very important measure with complete success, in spite of some opposition. The greatest source of apprehension relative to the result of the enterprize----the danger from the elements----has thus been removed. The ample preparations of the armament, guided by judicious conduct and discipline, would seem to promise that every remaining obstacle will now certainly be surmounted—Added to the other motives by which the French troops would naturally be incited, new ardor will be communicated by the fate of their unfortunate comrades, who fell into the power of the enemy by the wreck of the Aventure and Sylene. Something has been said in the French journals of the jealousy of England in relation to the Algerine war, but no obstruction, we believe, is likely to be offered to the present, measures of France from Great Britain; and, on the other hand, the accounts from Naples would indicate a co-operation on the part of his Sicilian Majesty, and the assistance of Egypt is perhaps not erroneously anticipated.—There is at least a show of active military preparation, though its object is a matter of much dispute.

We have inserted a document purporting to be a Proclamation of the French Commander to the Algerines. It is much in the style customary in such cases, but its genuineness we have seen disputed, and cannot vouch for it.

The other engrossing subject which shares the public attention in France, appears to acquire a deeper interest as the hour approaches for the exercise of the elective privilege. His Majesty's Proclamation evinces an anxiety in relation to it on the part of the Government, not the less apparent because of the general nature of the terms in which it is expressed; and the language of the journalists equally tends to confirm the impression that the measure is one not surpassed in political importance by any event since the accession of Charles to the throne of France.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Some particulars are furnished in the French journals respecting the landing of the expedition on the African coast. The anchorage of the fleet is said to be excellent. Turretta Chica, or the Little Tour, we are told, is four leagues from Algiers. It is the point which has always been considered the most convenient place for alanding. Between Turretta Chica and Algiers the country is generally covered with an abundant vegetation, composed of aloes, cactus, fig-trees, myrtles, and some European trees. There are found the country houses of the French, Sardinian and English Consuls. In the rear of the position occupied by the French troops is a small river called Mazafran.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

The Pennsylvania Canal from Middletown to Lewistown is in complete navigable order. We understand that Mr. Wm. Le Barron, of this place, in connexion with some other gentlemen of Pittsburgh, intends establishing a regular line of boats between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The boats from Philadelphia will discharge their cargoes at Lewistown, from which they will be transported to Blairsville by land carriage, and there again put into canal boats for Pittsburgh. By this means the western merchants will be enabled to effect the transportation of their goods at considerably less expense.—*Harrisb. Republican.*

We are informed that the third division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending from the Forks of Patapsco to the Par Spring Ridge, was yesterday let out upon contract, and that the bridging, masonry, excavation and embankment upon the division will not exceed a cost of $7000 per mile.

The most indefatigable exertions are now making by the engineers of the company to complete the final location of the two remaining sections between the Par Spring Ridge and the Point of Rocks and Fredericktown, so as to enable the Directors forthwith to put the line under contract as far as to Frederick. No doubt remains that the aid afforded by the city of Baltimore, added to the available resources of the company, will enable the Directors to redeem the pledge they have given to the public, to put the entire line between this city and the Potomac under travel by the end of the next year.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Baltimore Gazette expresses a belief that the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company will experience a considerable rise; as it is probable that there will be a dividend before another instalment is called for. The average receipts from occasional travelers in the cars, are one thousand dollars per week.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Supreme Court, now in session at Salem, Mass. has forbidden the publication of any part of the testimony in the case of Knapp and others, until the trial shall have been concluded.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Paris *Messager des Chambres*, of the 18th, says—"It is affirmed that the Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, brother of the reigning Grand Duke, and brother-in-law of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, is one of the candidates for the sovereignty of Greece."

I WILL SELL A FIVE-ACRE OUTLOT, on Grant's Hill. Also, Six Hundred Acres of LAND, in Deer township, 16 miles from Pittsburgh. PETER MOWRY.
Pittsburgh, August 6, 1830.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THIS essential part of a polite and useful education, taught according to the usual methods, has hitherto been a business of time, and often a fruitless study, the teacher and pupils being too much the slaves of grammar. Mr. Jacotot, in France, has shortened the way. His name wants no recommendation. Mr. Mouls, late an accredited teacher in the French University, acquainted with this method of Mr. Jacotot, will display its principles in a course of lessons, believing that assiduous study and punctual attendance will enable his pupils to speak the French tolerably well, after an interval of three months. His lessons will be commenced on the 9th instant, and will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from five to seven o'clock, P. M., at Mr. M'Sharry's Seminary, No. 11 St. Clair street.
August 6, 1830—tf.

A. & W. BEATTY & CO,
Cotton Manufacturers,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty streets, where they hold themselves in readiness to receive orders.

Merchants and others are solicited to favor them with a trial, as they feel confident they can offer them goods in their line as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or city acceptances.

N. B.—*Wanted*, a number of good Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.
August 6, 1830.---w3t.

SPLENDID LUCK
At the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

NUMBERS drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 13, for 1830.

58, 32, 5, 51, 6, 24, 11, 39, 35.

Numbers 5, 32, 58, the splendid capital prize of
20,000 DOLLARS,
Was sold at this office, a few hours previous to the arrival of the mail with the result of drawing. Besides several of $1,000, $500, $300, and $200, to citizens of Pittsburgh, and correspondents abroad.

This new freak of Dame Fortune, establishes the fame of this office for selling prizes, on an imperishable basis. For prizes, apply, if you value wealth, to GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. August 6, 1830.

GOLDEN BALL TAVERN,
WHEELING, VA.

GEORGE CARRUTHERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Public House of Entertainment, under the firm of G. CARRUTHERS & CO at the sign of the Golden Ball, near the Post Office, Main street, Wheeling, and hopes, by strict attention, to receive the calls of the Traveler. August 6.—3t.

An Ordinance concerning Fire-Buckets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That so much of the ninth section of an ordinance passed the 21st day of September, 1816, in relation to fire-buckets, as requires householders or the owners of real property within this city to furnish each tenement with two fire-buckets, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 2d day of August, 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't Common Council.
Attest—E. J. Roberts, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
Sam'l H. Scott, Clerk Select Council. [A.6.]

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, &c. &c.," all the wholesale and retail dealers of goods, wares, and merchandise, wines, or distilled spirits or liquors, drugs or medicines, except such as are the growth or manufacture of the United States, within the county of Allegheny, will take notice, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Monday, the 23d day of August inst. at 9 o'clk. in the forenoon, to hear them, (if they think proper to attend,) as to the amount of their annual sales, &c. and that licenses are to be taken out on or before the first day of September next, for eight months.

FRANCIS M'CLURE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
Associate Judges.
HARVY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART,
County Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh.
August 3, 1830. [A.6--4t.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,000		2,000
1		1,500		1,500
1		1,048		1,048
4		1,000		4,000
4		400		1,600
5		300		1,500
5		100		1,000
11		200		1,650
50		100		5,000
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
51		20		1,020
102		12		1,224
1581		8		12,648
11475		4		45,900
13395	prizes—34220 tickets			$102,660
20825	blanks			

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 6, 1830.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Hamilton Stewart,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.
May 14, 1830.--tf.

INFANT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, recently Teacher of the Infant School of this city, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening an Infant School, on the first of September next, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained. ☞Persons desirous of sending their children, will please call, during this week or next, at the bookstore of L. Loomis & Co., No. 98 Wood street. N. B.---Tuition will not be exacted in advance. August 3---4t.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 95 Market street, Poetical Quotations; being a complete Dictionary of the most Elegant, Moral, Sublime, and Humorous Passages in British Poets. In four beautiful 12 mo. vols.
August 3—2

Sketches of the Lives of the Signers.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. No. 95 Market street, Sketches of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, intended principally for the use of schools. By N. Dwight. Aug 3—2

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.--tf.

NEW NOVEL.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, "The Lost Heir," and "The Prediction," in 2 vols. August 3---2t

MENAGERIE.

THE most extensive and diversified collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS ever exhibited in the state, may be seen on the north side of Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! commencing on Monday next, 2d of August. They consist, in part, of the ASIATIC LION and LIONESS; Arabian Camels, male and female; Hyena, of Ethiopia; Kangaroo, of New Holland; Hunting Leopard, of Asia; Zebra, from the Cape of Good Hope; African Lion; Peruvian Lamas, male and female; North American Panther and Pantheress; Brazilian Tiger, and Prairie Wolf.

☞At 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. each day, the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness *will enter their respective cages!* immediately preceding which the Ponies, Monkeys, Camels, and Lamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5, P. M each day, the Lions will be fed in presence of the audience! The whole will be exhibited under a pavilion, and seats prepared for the ladies.

. Hours of exhibition, from 9. A. M. until 6. P. M.---Admittance 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. July 30.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.---tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, }
June 4, 1830--tf. }

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 2.--tf.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS,
IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5. T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS, } *Comm'rs.*
SAM'L. LEWIS,

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

June 18.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER.
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes.

WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM, } *Proprietors.*
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON,

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY, } *Commis'nrs.*
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
Steubenville, Ohio.

April 27—tf

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE; *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.